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**United States Patent** [19][11] **Patent Number:** **5,589,024****Blake**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 31, 1996**[54] **FABRICATION OF AN INTRAOCULAR LENS**[75] Inventor: **Larry W. Blake**, Irvine, Calif.[73] Assignee: **Pharmacia Iovision, Inc.**, Irvine, Calif.[21] Appl. No.: **464,217**[22] Filed: **Jun. 5, 1995****Related U.S. Application Data**

[62] Division of Ser. No. 900,053, Jun. 27, 1992, which is a division of Ser. No. 705,771, May 28, 1991, Pat. No. 5,185,107, which is a division of Ser. No. 262,985, Oct. 26, 1988, Pat. No. 5,104,590.

[51] **Int. Cl.**<sup>6</sup> ..... **B32B 31/12; B29D 11/00**[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **156/245; 156/272.2; 156/272.6; 156/293; 156/303.1; 264/1.1; 264/1.7; 264/2.7**[58] **Field of Search** ..... **156/242, 245, 156/272.2, 272.6, 243, 303.1; 264/1.1, 1.32, 1.7, 2.7**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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English Translation of Claims 1-6 of Japanese Publication No. 3-71898.

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A lens, having an optical power surface, which may have multiple radii portions or aspherical portions as well as spherical portions, is molded in a coined mold. A pair of core pins, positioned within the mold cavity during the lens forming process, will produce a pair of haptic-mounting holes within the lens. As the lenses are subsequently tumbled to remove flash, indentations will form adjacent to the haptic-mounting holes. These indentations allow for tangential attachment of the haptic to the lens which, in turn, enables maximum flexibility without exceeding the width of the optic.

**4 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**